DAILY, per Year ... BUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month...... \$0 Postage to foreign countries added.

Pants-Riosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo ion wish to have rejected articles returned, publication wish to have regarded for that purpose.

Riceque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

Unimportant Now.

The question presented by a correspondent in Connecticut is not of contemporaneous human interest:

explain in THE SUN the true inwardness of Mr. CLEVE. LAND'S rejection of Hawail? Was it hatred of Mr. HARRISON or simply an evolution of that higher nothing which constitutes his stock in trade and is also the soul and body of Mugwumpery? I have always supposed those Islands, from their position, so important to the United States that we would resist "SOUTHINGTON, CORR., NOV. 19."

The bottom motive of Mr. CLEVELAND'S laborious attempt to reverse the policy of his predecessor concerning the annexation of Hawali is known only to Mr. CLEVE-LAND. When he comes to write his Confessions, perhaps we shall know.

Meanwhile, the most charitable view of the withdrawal of the Harrison treaty, and the whole performance in which Paramount BLOUNT figured as Mr. CLEVELAND's emissary, is that the Cleveland Hawalian policy was merely an incidental manifestation of general Mugwump philosophy, that odlous and un-American creed.

But that is of no importance now. The important fact is that the period of delay is about over. Two weeks from Monday the Senate will meet in Washington, and will proceed in due time to ratify the contract of union between the great republic and the little.

Thus, in spite of Mr. CLEVELAND's disapproval, in spite of the obstructions and postponement which his official opportuni ties enabled him to throw in the way of manifest destiny, the hope of JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE will be realized, and the work begun by JOHN LEAVITT STEVENS will be completed.

Therefore, let every good American, rustic or urban citizen rejoice.

"The Islands," reports Senator MOBGAN, Democrat and patriot, just returned from Hawali, "as a national possession, would richly reward us for an expenditure of a hundred millions. The annexation will cost us nothing, and will not at present excite the opposition of any nation."

The Cost of the Gold Reserve.

At the dinner given by the members of the Commercial Club'of this city to its Gov ernors on Thursday evening, Mr. C. H. FANCHER, the President of the Irving National Bank, speaking on the topic, "Shall the Treasury Notes Be Retired?" began his remarks as follows:

"Our Government notes should be rettred, first, be cause of their enormous and uscless cost of mainte nance. We are informed that the Actuary of th United States Treasury says that since 1879 it has eost the United States Government \$389.984.222 to maintain our paper upon a gold basis, or an average of \$21,000,000 per annum. Who is there among us that will dare even to estimate the fabulous losses t the people and commerce during the last two dec ages occasioned by their existence?

awfully sore, but with tendrils so deep that the are now scouring the country for remedies."

Mr. FANCHER, undoubtedly, had in mind when he said this, not information given by the Actuary of the United States Treasury, there being no such officer, but a statement prepared by the chief of the loans and currency division of the Treasury Department at the request of the Comp of the Currency, Mr. JAMES H. ECKELS, and by the Comptroller presented in his report of Dec. 7, 1896, page 108. The statement is headed, "Cost of the Gold Reserve, Including Liability for Principal of Bonds Sold and Interest Thereon to Their Ma-

Principal of Bonds Sold for Redemption Purposes

1895.....

....... 100,000,000

Total		
1, 1879, to Jan. 1, 1895	Interest at 4 per cent. on the average	\$357,815,400
Interest from Jan. 1, 1895, to July 1, 1997, on \$95,500,000 bonds of 1997 at 4 per cent. 47,750,000 laterest from Jan. 1, 1895, to Feb. 1, 1994, on \$100,000,000 bonds at 5 per cent. 45,416,660 linterest from Feb. 1, 1895, to Feb. 1, 1995, on \$62,315,400 bonds at 4 per cent. 74,778,480 linterest from Feb. 1, 1895, to Feb. 1, 1995, on \$100,000,000 bonds at 4 per cent. 116,000,000 Total cost, including liability, except U. 8, notes outstanding 8785,200,546 add U. 8, notes outstanding 87	1, 1879, to Jan. 1, 1895	\$93,440,000
### 4 per cent		8451,255,400
per cent. 45,416,660 Interest from Feb. 1, 1890, to Feb. 1, 1995, on \$62,315,400 bonds at 4 per cent. 74,778,480 Interest from Feb. 1, 1896, to Feb. 1, 1995, on \$100,000,000 bonds at 4 per cent. 116,000,000 Total cost, including liability, except U. 8, notes outstanding \$780,200,546 Add U. 8, notes outstanding \$780,200,546 After presenting these figures Mr. ECKELS goes on to give credit for what has been saved by not funding the greenbacks on Jan 1, 1879, into 30-year 4 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1907. He allows: Principal of bonds. \$346,681,000 Interest from Jan 1, 1879, to July 1,	at 4 per cent	47,750,000
1925. on \$62,315,400 bonds at 4 per cent. 74,778,480 Interest from Feb. 1, 1896, to Feb. 1, 1995, on \$100,000,000 bonds at 4 per cent. 116,000,000 Total cost, including liability, except U. S. notes outstanding \$785,200,546 Add U. S. notes outstanding \$47,681,000 After presenting these figures Mr. Eckels goes on to give credit for what has been saved by not funding the greenbacks on Jan 1, 1879, into 30-year 4 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1907. He allows: Principal of bonds \$846,681,000 interest from Jan 1, 1879, to July 1,	per cent	45,416,666
rotal cost, including liability, except U. S. notes outstanding \$785,200,546. Add U. S. notes outstanding \$785,200,546. Total cost and liability \$1,081,881,080. After presenting these figures Mr. Eckels goes on to give credit for what has been saved by not funding the greenbacks on Jan 1, 1879, into 30-year 4 per cent, bonds, due July 1, 1907. He allows: Principal of bonds \$1,1879, to July 1.	1925, on \$62,315,400 bonds at 4 per cent	74,778,480
cept U. S. notes outstanding		116,000,000
After presenting these figures Mr. ECKELS goes on to give credit for what has been saved by not funding the greenbacks on Jan 1, 1879, into 30-year 4 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1907. He allows: Principal of bonds	cept U. S. notes outstanding	
goes on to give credit for what has been saved by not funding the greenbacks on Jan 1, 1879, into 30-year 4 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1907. He allows: Principal of bonds	Total cost and liability	1,081,881,061
Principal of bonds	goes on to give credit for whaved by not funding the gr Jan 1, 1879, into 30-year 4 per	at has been cenbacks or
	Principal of bonds	. \$345,681,000

Deducting this \$741,897,340 from the \$1,081,881,562 which Mr. Eckelsfigures to be the cost of keeping the greenbacks outstanding, gives a difference of \$339, 984,222, which he asserts is the amount which would have been saved to the nation if the whole issue of them had been funded on Jan. 1, 1879, into the 30-year 4 per cent, bonds of 1907. He is candid enough, however, to concede, although he leaves his statement unchanged, that perhaps the item of \$93,440,000 charged as interest on the free gold in the Treasury from Jan. 1, 1879, to Jan. 1, 1895, should be deducted, as it obviously should be, but he still claims a debit balance against the greenbacks of #214,044,222.

Mr. FANCHER was wrong, therefore, first, in putting the cost of maintenance of the greenbacks, as computed by Mr. Eckels, at \$339,984,222, instead of \$214,044,222, and, second, in distributing this cost over the period of 18 years from Jan. 1, 1879, to date, whereas Mr. ECKELS distributes it over the 2812 years from Jan. 1, 1879, to

July 1, 1907. This is, however, a trifling matter com pared to two gigantic errors which vitiate the whole of Mr. ECKELS's computation.

If Mr. FANCHER will look at the figures we

have copied he will see some startling false statements. He will observe, first, that the par value of the bonds said to have been sold for redemption purposes is \$357,800,000, whereas the total amount of the greenbacks for the redemption of which these bonds are said to have been issued is but \$346,681,016. According to Mr. ECKELS, therefore, \$10,000,000 more bonds have had to be sold to maintain a gold reserve for the greenbacks than the total amount of the greenbacks themselves, In fact, the bonds, with the premiums paid upon them, produced nearly \$400,000,000 in gold, and if, as Mr. Eckers assumes, they were sold for redemption purposes exclusively, then this \$400,000,000 should be in the Treasury either in gold or in redeemed greenbacks, which is notoriously not so. The truth is, that all the bonds Mr. ECKELS mentions, except the first \$95-500,000, were sold to meet deficiences in the revenue, and the redemption of the greenbacks was only a pretext and not the

cause for their issue. Continuing his examination, Mr. FAN-CHER will find that, while Mr. ECKELS credits the greenbacks with interest only up to July 1, 1907, he charges against them interest on \$162,000,000 of bonds at 4 per cent. up to Feb. 1, 1925. Here is 18 years' interest at 4 per cent, on \$162,000,000, or \$116,640,000, which must be deducted from the computed balance against the greenbacks. If, instead of deducting this amount, we credit the whole issue of greenbacks with 18 years' interest at 4 per cent., the charge to their debit will be reduced by \$249,610,331, and there will be a balance to their credit, on Mr. ECKELS's own assumptions, of \$35,566,109. Correcting Mr. ECKELS's statement, as it should be corrected, we have this result : Saving of interest on \$340,031,016 at

4 per cent. from Jan. 1, 1879, to

495,500,000 bonds ...

Net saving in 28% years \$347,466,340 We trust that Mr. FANCHER will, after due examination of the matter, recall his denunciation of the greenbacks as a "cancer" on the body politic, and acknowledge that, apart from their other merits, as affording a safe, convenient, and universally acceptable form of money, they yield a large profit to the Treasury.

The Political Tramp.

The result of the election in New York has brought great grief to Mr. WHITELAW REID more especially.

For many months past he has been in triguing to get appointed Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President McKINLEY. It was in pursuit of that vain ambition that he sought to bring Mr. SHERMAN into ridicule and reproach by publishing in his paper a surreptitiously obtained copy of one of the Secretary's despatches.

He has also sought to induce the Republican organization in this city to back up his importunate petitions for appointment as Secretary of State, but the proposition was too absurd to justify its consideration by reasonable men. Mr. WHITELAW REID s so obviously a played-out political back that nobody of any consequence in the Republican party would risk the public ridicule which would come from taking him seriously as a candidate for any considerable public office.

The result of the late election has shattered even REID's own hopes. As a traitor to his party who was defeated in his reacherous assault on it, even he is forced to acknowledge to himself that his career in politics is at end. He is without influence; not even servility feels called upon to render him the semblance of respect. His paper is dragging out a feeble existence. and he moves about a forlorn and disappointed character, with no political prosect to cheer him.

It is a sad though logical ending of a career which never was enlightened by serious, manly aspiration or pursued under the guidance of honest principle.

A Man of God.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. HOUGHTON takes place to-day from the Church of the Fransfiguration, of which for nearly fifty years he had been the rector. This now large Episcopal parish was organized by his labors in 1848; and, long before it was made famous as the Little Church Around the Corner by a well-remembered incident, it had become distinguished as one of the richest of the Episcopal parishes of the town in its spiritual endowment and one of the most faithful in its obedience to the practical precepts of Christianity.

When Dr. HOUGHTON consented promptly to perform the funeral services over the dead body of the actor and artist, GEORGE HOLLAND, he followed simply a rule of his ministry from first to last, and no one could have been more surprised than was he when the incident provoked popular attention and applause. He simply did his duty as he saw it, without thought of popular opinion, and as he did it always. Dr. HOUGHTON was a man of great gentleness, with a countenance which shone with the radiance of spirituality; but he was also a man of uncompromising religious principle and conviction, from which neither glorification nor persecution could have moved him as by a hair's breadth. If the whole town had cursed him he would have done the same, for to him it was a duty imposed on him as a minister of Gon.

Dr. Houghton's prime idea and purpose in organizing the parish of the Transfiguration, as he explained from the very beginning, was to make it a refuge and a rest for the spiritually distressed and the bodily afflicted. Accordingly, it was always his aim to minister sustenance and consolation to the infirm, both morally and physically. In his Church doctrine and discipline and ordinance he was unyielding, but his Christian charity was unbounded. He hated sin with the aversion of a character of absolute moral purity, but the greater the sinner the more he was drawn to him as a victim needing his loving succor. This spirit of Dr. HOUGHTON cannot be so well expressed as in his own words to his parish a few years ago:

"As the knowledge of what the Church of the Transfiguration was intended to be, and was ready to be, and was, in the personal ministry of mercy and blessing; that no sin, no degradation, no sickness, no possible peril was or could be a barrier to that ministry. The gambling house, the house of ill repute, the prison house were opened to it. There was no place that was shut against it. There was no man or woman who healtated to seek it in time of need. And, thanks be to Gop, during all these forty and five years not so much as once has the foot of that per sonal ministry from the Church of the Transfigura-tion withheld itself from crossing any threshold through fear from possible personal peril. From the dying it has come out of the gambling house at mid-night and from the house of ill repute at the dawn of the day. And the hand of that ministry, despite of warning in the midst of pestilence, has held the head, as it should, of the pestilence smitten for the

receiving of the body and blood of the Long." All this is literally true. Dr. HOUGHTON

soldier of the Cross, and no dangers could dissuade him from them, though for many years he had been physically feeble, living always on the brink of death, as he believed, and never had been a man of rugged health. No place was too high and none was too low for him to enter it as a minister of religion, and, no matter how vile the surroundings, he never drew back with dread of smirching his clerical robes or tarnishing his spotless character and reputation. In the discharge of his duty he was absolutely fearless of the contagion of disease or of moral corruption.

Hence it was that Dr. HOUGHTON became noted as a spiritual confessor. It was said of him by one of the ritualist clergymen of the Episcopal Church that there was no priest in town who heard more confessions than he, and that, when the revelation was peculiarly harrowing, and the moral disease seemed most hopeless, it was the custom for Episcopalian confessors to turn it over to Dr. HOUGHTON as the spiritual physician. He never flinched, and no sinner ever passed beyond the reach of his charity and his affectionate solicitude. The machinery of benevolence and philanthropy has become complicated and extensive in New York parishes of his Church, more especially during the episcopate of Bishop POTTER, and in some of them it is far more impressive in its magnitude; but nowhere was its efficiency so great as was that of the simple machinery impelled by the charity and sense of duty of Dr. HOUGHTON.

Dr. HOUGHTON was a man of great refine ment of appearance and gentleness of behavior. No one could have seen him without detecting at a glance the elevation of his character. Even if he had not worn the clerical garb he would have been recognized everywhere as a man of holy life. It is no wonder that he could enter the vilest and the most turbulent abodes in the pursuit of his ministry, for he was as safe from harm as would have been an angel of mercy clothed in the robes of heaven. The wildest and the roughest and the most depraved stood abashed before that figure of ommanding purity.

A man of GoD will be buried to-day from the Church of the Transfiguration; a man made famous by the brave performance of simple duty as he saw it, but who would have endured derision and obloquy instead rather than have swerved an inch from the obligation he believed he owed to Gop and his fellow man. It is a beautiful character, and the contemplation of it gives moral elevation to this day when the body of GEORGE HENDBICKS HOUGHTON, minister and servant of God, is to be laid away in

The Municipal Civil Service.

A few days after the election, the Civil Service Commissioners made a recommendation which in strict legal form has been approved, first by the Mayor and next by the Secretary of the State Civil Service Board on the board's behalf. This amendment is known as Regulation 47, and it provides that no removals "or reductions shall be made because of the political or religious opinion or affiliations of any person in the public service." It provides further that "no person in said service" shall use his official authority or influence in it to coerce the political action of any person or body; or shall dismiss or cause to be dismissed or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any person in such service, because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations.

Are we to infer, then, that there are somewhere in the public service persons holding their offices because of their political or religious opinions or afilliations, and who are they! The rules adopted by the Civil Service Commissioners are notoriously vague, indefinite, and ambiguous when not clearly ungrammatical; but what is the occasion at this particular time for promulgating such a prohibition of promotions in the municipal service on account of politics or religious convictions? Is that an evil especially menacing the city at this moment, and are politics and religion more than usually dangerous to an untrammelled civil service because of the recent election? Is our liberty of religious and political opinion In peculiar danger!

The multiplication, amendment, adjustment, revision, amplification, alteration, and rearrangement of civil service rules and regulations by the present local municipal board will come to a stop abruptly soon after the 1st of January, under Chapter V. section 123, of the Greater New York charter, empowering the Mayor to appoint Civil Service Commissioners to make changes in the rules, subject to his approval; and it is no secret among politicians that there will be a radical change in the membership of the board very soon after the New Year's Day reception at the City

Hall is over. The Commissioners and their large and increasing staff of employees were almost universally superserviceable in the Citizens' movement for non-partisanship at the recent election, and accordingly the remodelling of the whole concern will be requisite. They are the most bigoted and offensive of

The Release of Laborde.

The rumor of Spain's purpose to set free the crew of the Competitor has become a reality. Capt. LABORDE and his men have left Cabaña Fortress, where they were so long confined, and, having taken passage for New York, will be able to eat

their Thanksgiving dinner in a free land. It has taken Spain nearly nineteen months to make this disposition of the prisoners, for the American schooner was captured as long ago as April 25, 1896. Doubtless, little faith was put by the Spaniards in Capt. LABORDE's assertion that he had simply taken aboard at Key Florida, two dozen men, who seized the ship, and, having doubled their numbers at Cape Sable, forced him to land them in Cuba. This proceeding was probably regarded as a subterfuge, but it was not easy for Spain to inflict what she considered an adequate punishment on the Captain and crew, since they were not taken with arms in hand, and, accordingly, were entitled, as our Government insisted, to an ordinary civil trial, in place of the court-martial proceedings that had sentenced them to

death for piracy and rebellion. Spain has concluded that it is worth more to her to release these prisoners before the meeting of Congress than to make another attempt to punish them. But, in fact, they have already been severely punished, if it be true that they were imposed upon, and had no ground to suspect the de-

sign of their passengers. One other fact worth noting about the Competitor is that she is the only blockade runner yet captured by the Spaniards, They are supposed to have a cordon of gunboats and launches about Cuba, and yet, of last two years, only one, if memory serves us, has been seized by them. But they complain of a lack of vigilance if any expedition cludes the officers at our ports.

Our Fleet in Asiatic Waters.

The Chinese have not always been discriminating in their demonstrations against the foreign devils, so that some anxiety may naturally be felt at Washington lest Americans in Shantung province should share any vengeance wreaked by the people for the intrusion of the Germans at Kiao Chou Bay.

Fortunately we have a good force of ships and men handy, which Admiral McNair can call upon for any needed protection of our people and their interests. At Chefoo lately was the Boston, Capt. WILDES commanding, and she is probably now at Kiao Chou, as the Admiral says he has sent two vessels thither. The flagship Olympia was lately at Nagasaki, intending to go to Yokohams; the Machias was at Hong Kong, the Petrel was at Shanghal, and the Monocacy was at Woo Sung.

A Chinese attack on missionaries might be at a point not directly accessible by vessels. But the attention of the Chinese Government will perhaps be called to the need of protecting Americans, and its trouble with the Germans will probably make it all the more anxious not to create diffi-

The Zoological Garden.

At the last meeting of the Park Commis sioners a committee from the Zoölogical Garden Society presented elaborate plans for a proposed treatment of the grounds in Bronx Park set apart for their use, to the extent of 250 acres. The committee had prepared these plans on a contour map made about twenty years ago.

The Park Board took no action in the matter, laying it over for consideration. This was wise, for the proposed plans should receive careful study from the most competent experts, and a suitable examination of them will cause no injurious delay The part of Bronx Park under consideration for a Zoölogical Garden is one of the finest tracts of wild natural scenery to be found within fifty miles of New York. Nothing should be neglected in the way of care and study to secure a perfect adjustment of the needs of such a garden to the special character of the scenery.

It is the function of the Park Board to protect in every way the landscape features of the public parks. The experts of the Zoölogical Garden dwell especially on the care and proper exhibition of the animals. That is their province, but their natural disposition might lead them to give undue preponderance to that side of the subject, to the neglect of purely æsthetic considerations. The Park Board is compelled, accordingly, to be the more careful in looking after the side neglected by the others, and it should call in proper expert advice upon the whole question in its strictly park aspects. Moreover, a final decision might be put off properly until the Art Commis sion instituted by the new charter can give the Park Commissioners the advantage of Its artistic experience.

The plans proposed by the Zoölogical Garden trustees should be the more carefully scrutinized because Mr. Andrew H. GREEN is no longer a member of the body, his long and dangerous illness of last year having compelled him to withdraw from all active attention to the details of the enterprise.

Annexation Our Historic Policy.

The report of Secretary BLISS contains an nteresting list of the lands acquired by the Government since its foundation.

First, of course, come the cessions of the Western reserve, or the territory lying between the original thirteen States and the Mississippi. These cessions, made by the States, gave the Federal Government 258, 504,129 acres. Then, in 1803, came the first of our annexations, the Louisiana purchase from France, 750,686,855 acres. It was followed, in 1819, by the Florida purhase from Spain, 35,264,500 acres came Texas, admitted to the Union in 1845, with a gross area of 170,099,200 acres. The Mexican cession, under the treaty of 1848, brought us 329,623,255 acres, and It was increased three years later by the Gadsden purchase from Mexico, which yielded 29,142,400 acres. The Texas purchase of 1850, comprising parts of Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma, had added 62,266,953.

Thirty years ago occurred our last ar nexation thus far, that of Alaska, bought from Russia and containing 369,529,600 acres. Now it is time to enlarge our boundaries once more. The largest interval, before the present, between any two annexations since the Government was founded was the one between 1819 and 1845, which was twenty-six years. Hawaii seems scarcely a mouthful, with her area of 4,215,680 acres, or thereabout; but it is territory pleading for annexation, and will serve to continue what is so clearly the historic policy of the country.

Great things are to be done in Connecticut and in Pennsylvania to-day. Persons not averse to the benefits of the man-ennobling gymnasium will not swear that their pulses will not beat a millionth part of a beat more quickly toward dusk this Saturday than they have been accustomed to beat at auctions. The Yale mer ought to be beaten by Princeton. The Harvard men ought to be licked by Pennsylvania. The hopes of the friends of the four universities are the joy and sorrow to-day. The young women, beautiful and intel ligent and enthusiastic and incapable of indif ference; why cannot they all conquer to-day as they must every other day! The youthe who will make the welkin hourse, why is there no just arrangement of the eternal mathematics that will allow them to be vanquished victors West, as passengers for another point in and victorious defeateds at once and for the same price! No matter. The old Mugwump es to either of the two great games of to day will find his hat flying off his head and his voice rushing out of his throat. Foolish symptoms, and in an omniscient and a Mugwumpisi world, impossible as indescribable. battle and the science of the game have not been obliterated; but they will be, when Dr. PATTON changes his name to Dr. Dwight, and when JOHN the Orangeman is the editor of the Nursery; and indeed his talents entitle him to the job, but he can't afford it.

wickedness of the Boston Advertiser, which used to be NATHAN HALE's paper, and is now the Hon. WILLIAM EMERSON BARRETT'S, goes from pole to pole. It was the Boston Advertiser be fore its day of abbreviation, the "respectable daily, the organ of Harvard College," the morning Advertiser, with the accent on the penulti-mate, or the Advertiser newspaper, the accent remaining on the penultimate, that spoke the esse tial word. Men now living can remember when the Hon, CHARLES FRANCIS DUNBAR, subsequently Professor of Political Economy at Harvard College, was said to be or to have been the editor of the Martiser. Pronunciation the same. Men and boys looked at Mr. DUNBAR all the vessels carrying arms or men to with amaze. BARRETT, a genius let loose from went about his priestly duties as a veritable | the island from the United States in the | Hanover, N. H., destroyed the joys of all the

faithful readers of the Advertiser with the proper accent, which is improper to New York

ars. Barnery allowed his paper to say: 'Cong.' Barnery delivered a masterpiece at Melrose last night. 'Cong.' BARRETT demonstrated to an audience of thirty-five at Barrett Hall last evening that he was the man for the "Cong." BARRETT is a man to love, a man for

the camera. His influence is another thing. Afar in the desert the Woodland Park Times stops its camel and says that "En Wolcorr has falled in his mission abroad." "En" Wolc COTT used to be the Hon. EDWARD OLIVER WOL-COTT. He has done nothing to deserve abbreviation. The sinister example of the Boston Advertiser has infected Colorado,

The Evening Gazette of Goshen reports the proceedings of the Orange county Board of Supervisors. The record of this week's meeting

contains this passage: The following resolution, introduced by Mr. SHITE of Warwick, explains itself. The member referred to Mr. CHARLES HOWELL of Hamptonburg:

" Whereas, Information has come to this board that one of its members has just become the parent of s twelve-pound bundle of humanity direct from heaven;

" Whereas, It is the little things in life that make one happy; therefore be it " . Resolved. That the congratulations of this board be extended to the member from Hamptonburg, and that the little one elected an honorary member of this board for thirty days."

"The Chair announced that the resolution would go over under the rule, in order to give the board time to prescribe a penalty."

This is worthy of Massachusetts. Similarly facetious proceedings have decorated the journal of the Great and General Court of that hilarious Commonwealth.

A CEREMONY ON THE BRIDGE. Proposal for a Venetian Wedding on New

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: Would it not be fitting thing to have some impressive ceremonial ecompany the actual marriage of the cities of New fork and Brooklyn on Jan. 1, 1898? Venice has her annually recurring wedding with the Adriatic. Why should not we do something for posterity in the way of supplying them with what may in time develop into a charming custom.

How will this do as a suggestion for the wedding of New York and Brooklyn?

At noon of Jan. 1 let Mayor Strong, attired in obes of violet velvet and representing the bridegroom, set out for the bridge, in the centre of which he will meet Mayor Wurster, clad in white samite, if there is any such thing, and representing the bride. There also will be Mayor-elect Van Wyck, who could join together the hands of the two outgoing Mayors, while Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, and the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storre might cipate in the marriage ceremony.

All the heads of the city departments would be in attendance and there would, of course, be bands of nusic, choristers, pages, flower girls, the military, the firemen, and everything which goes to make up a great pageant.

Trucks, beer and milk wagons and vehicles of all kinds, as well as bicycles, would have to be banished from the bridge, which, during the ceremontal, should be given over to the spectators. After the two cities are made one, let Mayor Van

liver, taking care that it does not fall on one of Col. Waring's scows or other vulgar craft. When this is done let the cannon boom as a signal for all the belis on both sides to ring out a wedding peal.

This is merely a suggestion for the oeremonial. Doubtless somebody can make a better one. Won't you kindly push the matter in THE SUN?

The Seven Gods of Art and James Whistler. To the Editor of the Sux-Sir: The editorial article in your issue of to-day, entitled "The Seven Gods of Art," opens, as you say, "a fascinating subject for the exercise of thought." The list of the gods is interesting for the names it does not contain: Holbein, Rubens, Leonardo da Vinci, and Paul Veronese, for instance. The other lists-well, they do certainly make one think!

I wonder if Mr. Whistler will not suggest that the ame of Anton Van Dyck be substituted for his own? HARTFORD, NOV. 18. ____CHARLES NOEL FLAGO. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Touching "The

seven Gods of Art" and the lower divinities, Whistier we know, but what is the trouble with Praxiteles? Was he too friendly with Phryne? NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

National Guardsmen for Artillery Service. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We are building orts for seacoast defence and are short of artillery

nen to man them.
It is proposed to incresse the artillery regiments in the regular army, which is all right and proper. But to do that will take time.

In the meantime why not train one or more regients of the National Guards to serve as heavy artil-This would not remove them from infantry duty

case of riots, &c., because they would trained as infantry. A modest appropriation by Congress to each artil-lery regiment would induce them to train as heavy

artillery. The muffrfel of the National Guard will certainly verage higher in intelligence, &c., than the average of enlisted men in the regular army. They could learn

the duties more rapidly.

If this were done, we should have a reliable force of trained men in the National Guard competent to man the forts in an emergency. W. A. INGHAM. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18,

The Little Paradox Explained.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Was in Teufel is los mit "A. C. K."? Uncle Sam publishes a Postal Guide for the information of persons interested in postage rates and conditions. Mr. A. C. E. will find in that book a quantity of valuable knowledge re garding mails, especially foreign, and he will discover also that a ten onnce scaled package would out just \$1 if addressed to Europe, NEW YORK POST OFFICE, Nov. 18.

Nothing the Matter with Manual Now From the Cleveland Leader.

Last fall Kansas went for Bryan and Bryanism by more than 12,000 plurality. This year the Republi-cans rolled up about 20,000 more votes than the silverites. In 1898 only two Congressmen out of eight in the State were elected by the party of honeat money. This year every Congressional district to Kansas showed a plurality for the Republican ticket.
These facts indicate that Kansas is restored to the place which the State long held in the front ranks of the Republican host. Common sense has revived with better times. Bryanism has been rejected in the first great stronghold of Populism. Very soor there will be nothing the matter with Kansas, politically or otherwise.

We salute the Sunflower State!

Music in Australia.

From the Sydney Bulletin. regal presence, a cantata. There was a chorus and orchestra of 300 performers and a descriptive chorus, "Australia," in which "the howl of the dingo, the scream of the cockatoo, the kankaburra's laugh, the hop of the kangaroo, and a native corroboree" were introduced. During this performance Mr. Sam Poole. the well-known comedian, eleverly disguised in redshirt, white ducks, a woodly wig, and blackened face, introduced a weird native dance.

Guide Projection in Maine.

From the Utica Press.

A Maine humorist announces his intention of appealing to the next Legislature for the amendment of the game laws limiting the number of guides or fellow sportsmen who may be shot by deer hunters to not exceed three in any one season by any one hunter. He says this is an amendment governly needed for the preservation of guides, who are now threatened with

Unfortunate Incident in hear Jersey! Jourmallum.

From the Morristown Express. Owing to the illness of our rejecter who was intrusted to write up the annual fair given in McAipin Hall for the benefit of that worthy institution, All Souls' Hospital, we are obliged to defer giving a re-

The Sporting Review makes its appearance his week in the Greater New York as a gentlemanly chronicler and wholly respectable record of all legits mate sports. The tone is good and the standard of technical accuracy is high. Among the contributors to the first number are Uapt, degrett the arm of Princeton, Henry Chadwick, for the bulk and the editor of the Review, Edward Belener Abel.

WALT WHITMAN DEFENDED.

ne Clergyman Indigmently Answers Another's

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE! Seldom have the pages of any journal or periodical of repute been so tainted with uncentlemanly and rancorous epithets as those cumplayed by the Rev. W. V. Kelley, D. D., the present editor of the Methodist Review, in an arricle upon Walt Whitman. This publication, which has a wide circulation in its denomination and has been uniformly courteous in all its criticisms, has at last to apologize for a bit of fusion and ill-bred vulgarity which should be a source of regret to any publication, however provincial. The article referred to appears in its last issue and is entitled "The Whitman Craze in England," proceeds, in the manner of some ignorant and blatant demagogue of the hustings, to berate not only Wait Whitman but all who admire him, and to class both him and them as among the enemies of mankind. Fortunately this absurd piece of rant, which reveals a woful lack of acquaintanceship with Thitman at every step, is compelled, though

unwillingly, to introduce a large number of quotations from authors of the highest repute on both aides of the Atlantic, in which the value of the Bard is rightly and gladly accorded; and better yet, to include a few lines of the grand old democrat himself, many of which answer all that this reverend, but cantankerous critic reproaches him with. So far, the article is a gain o sanity and common justice. Indeed, the world of admirers of Walt is

world fast growing and including some of the world fast growing and including some of the purest and cholcest minds) may well smile at this would-be literary censor, who assumes, in the interest of virtue and a mandlin piety of a type steepes in "innocuous deacetude" to warn the British public that America doce not confess her son and Sage of Cauden as her own, but casts him out as spawn and vermin, or an illegitimate claimant on its bounty. How well might the members of the Expurgation Committee of the Roman Propaganua relish the introduction to its membership of this Divine! The ancient Pharisees who viewed Jesus and John the Baptist as intolerable nuisances, both for what they taught and for their manner of life, would find in the tone and spirit of the morbidly sensitive critic a kindred soul, and could well clasp hands with him as a fee to all these "postlient fellows," such as Paul and Peter, who did not ask Mother Prude when to speak, nor Dame Fashion what to wear, nor the chief priest what they should think and write. The readers of the Methodist Review, mostly Methodist clergymen, we assume, may well be cautioned, however, how they dare to buy or read "Leaves of Grass."

Henceforth this volume is to be avoided (by them) as the sum of all literary villainies, opening which, if they dare, they are to see the judgment day of the editor of the Methodist Review at hand.

How pitiable and how weak: Alas, that flatupurest and choicest minds) may well smile at

t hand. How pitiable and how weak! Alas, that flatu-At hand.

How pitiable and how weak! Alas, that flatulency married to man-millinerism is so often allowed to speak in high places.

The truth is that Writman is rightly appreciated in England and more than here.

Hut Whitman fares better: for with Emerson at home and Tennyson abroad as his defenders, and with the London Bookman asserting that "Leaves of Grass" leads in the sales of all literary works in the metropolis in a recent month, the sneers of men who have lost all sense of literary criticism in the dark and callous unhealthiness of their prejudice and passion will not affect the result an ion, "Leaves of Grass" is already among the immortals. Its part in the making of a noble civilization, and pure as noble, has only begun to be played. The next century will welcome it as the greatest single literary product of its day in this country; will read with tears of joy the story of its author in his struggles with poverty and a pharisaical public, and consign to contempt the slanderers of his mane and fame.

There is, however, one base insinuation made by this reviewer which should merit universal reproach for its author; this is that Whitman wrote in what he terms an indepent style.

pharisaical public, and consign to contempt the sianderess of his name and fame.

There is, however, one base insinuation made by this reviewer which should merit universal reproach for its author; this is that Whitman wrote in what he terms an indecent style for the profit it would bring in the larger sale of his work. This is the vitest lie ever yet penned against the old Bard. It shows that this teatable critic has never read the life of Whitman, much less his writings in any true sense, and so has no right to pass upon either. If so, he would have discovered that a man who gave up all his earnings to buy articles of comfort for the dying soldiers in the hospital wards, among which he moved as a veritable angel of comfort and consolation, and in whose service he undermined his strong constitution, by contact with the most loathsome forms of suffering, receiving the appellation of "The Wound Dresser," that such a man, who despised gain except as he could enjoy it in doing good, was the last man to write or do anything from an unworthy motive, and especially from one so base as is here suggested.

The fact is the world has passed out of the age of priesteraft and priggism and dares to walk without a nurse, and especially nurses of a certain school. It is not nicely, but nature that needs teaching, and the truth needs preaching, that between goodness and goodishness there is a vast gulf fixed.

I suggest that henceforth the Rev. W. V. Kelley, D. D., confine himself more strictly to that part of his prescribed task which is more in harmony with his apparent tastes, namely, the editing and revising of all books in the catalogue of Methodist Sunday school literature, and permit some other than himself to roview a work like "Loaves of Grass," to whose breadth and grasp and wholesomeness he seems as foreign and un-American as some native of Java.

Americans are proud of Whitman, with all his faults. They want the prophets of the open day, and give them full leave to letter their full thought. If they do not speak af

Decalogue.
It is such a Christianity of love and life that Whitman proclaimed and lived for; and if men misjudge him it matters not; he saw the future secure, for he saw the day as he wrote: Reckoning ahead, O soul, when thou the time achieve, The seas all crossed, weathered the capes, the voyage

done, Surrounded, copest, frontest God, yieldest, the aim attained;
As filled with friendship, love complete, the Elder Brother found. The Younger mells in fondness in his arms.

A CLERGYMAN.

THE UP-TO-DATE NEWSPAPER. How to Run One.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The model modern newspaper is primarily a record of the chivalrous impulses and glorious achievements of its proprietor. It differs from the European 'Court Circular" mainly in being more exclusive and select as to its news. This is not on ecount of the vanity of the proprietor, but because he perceives that the public is vastly sore interested in his own thoughts and deeds than in what is being done by Kings, Anarchists, legislators, scientists, and other notoriety-seek-

ing persons throughout the world at large. This new and improved method of running a newspaper has soveral advantages, not the least among which is simplicity and economy. Instead of employing a horde of curious reporters and orrespondents to go around poking their noses nto other people's business and prospecting or all sorts of news in all sorts of places, it is only

correspondents to go around poking their noses into other people a business and prospecting for all sorts of news in all sorts of places, it is only necessary to engage a stock company of traged dians, who will act as directed by the Great Mind in the centre of the stary: then you know just when and where your news will turn my and can make a scoop every ime. Of course, a new performance cannot be given every day, but while the actor is meditating what robe he and the company shall play next, the audience can be regarded with testimanials as to the excellence of the last performance and the greatness of the star.

All this will be intensely interesting, and partons will feel that their time has been we'll and profitably stent. (N. R. It will not be partent to charge much money. There should be at least thirty days of police and celebration after each performance. It will also be a good if the last of keep on tap one make goody good (police) and a vicin min preadler preferred had after each performance. It will also be a good if the stock of the control of the money and a few other each mind; one haver, and to aftermate with place of the money and the start, while the read of the money and the start of the money and the major of the public begins to weary of your acts, your city-way on all questions are aftered and income and the great of the world as leading to the public begins to weary of your acts, your city-way on all questions are aftered in particulation, and the product of the money and profitably to good the case of the world as leading to the public begins to weary of your acts, your city-way on all questions are aftered in public begins to weary of your acts, your city and the major indicates the read with a field of the money and profitable to the mole and profitable to the mole and profitable to the mole and profitable to the public of the mole and profitable to the public of the mole and profitable to th

myles Reviews of Important and Interesting

It is pleasant always to say the complin

ary thing, and a privilege to be able to say it,

and we feel it to be both a pleasure and a privi-

lege to declare that Julien Gordon, in her laters

novel, "Eat Not Thy Heart" (Herbert S. Stone & Co.), shows us that she has both capability and versatility. It now appears that it is not necessary for her to found a tale upon the power lavelved in the glamour of a feminine back or the sense that is sometimes aroused when persons of the opposite sexes go in swimming to gether. The flesh exercises a certain power, great and often reprehensible. The emotion in question is, however, only a part of life. It is true, moreover, that it has suffered the loss of some of its original mystery through permitting itself to be led so frequently into type, where it became subject, of course, to a cooler contem plation, and study, and analysis. It is safe to say that the passions of the flesh are not all that a rounded life calls for. This would be proved if there were nothing more in its support than he circumstance of the Browning clubs and the recent prevalence in literature of the Scotch dialect. Ours is a generation which has beheld the complete subordination of Mr. Edgar Saltus to Ian Maclaren. Over and be-yond the fiesh there is the soul. When we pass from a consideration of the fiesh to a consideration of the soul, we pass either a long or a short way, according as the bodies and souls of us are differentiated in a large or in a small measure. After all, when we come to a pecification of the needs of fiction, we find our selves drawn inevitably to the conclusion that we cught to bring out the point, whatever it is, in the strongest and most fortunate way. If the point is feminine envy, let us make this envy a notable emotion. Julien Gordon demons strates her thorough understanding of this idea. in her new story. Here is a country-bred woman, handsome, ungrammatical, with thin lips, who envies another woman, more fortunately places high wind, in the dead of night, Incidental characters are the envied woman's husband, a rich man, whose grandfather was a butchers the envious woman's husband, a stoop-shouldered farmer with melancholy eyes, who lies heroically to shield his guilty spouse; a beautis ful and stolid youth, who disposes himself very handsomely in hammocks; a cynical artist of 70, grievously afflicted in his respiratory surfaces, who paints the person of one young woman and informs it with the soul of another; a country schoolmaster, cadaverous, and perpetually, age gressively, and painfully socialistic, who discovers instantly what the artist has done; several ladies and gentlemen of fashion, foreign and domestic (including, however, none that was made in Germany), and a French cook with a conspicuous watch chain who is rewarded for a heroic act with the heart and hand of a beautiful girl with a slightly blemished reputation. We have said that this story is concerned with other emotions than those that have engaged Julien Gordon hitherto. Sometimes the earlier inclination is faintly suggested. The socialistic schoolmaster and the enviable lady are upon one occasion overtaken by a summer tempest. He has been fishing and she is out visiting the poor. They are both moved to seek refuge in a deserted house, and so come together. He loves her in an idealistic way. He has lighted a fire and is broiling his fish. He offers his brandy flask-a possession that is widely thought to be potent to lighten in some measure the gloom of an artificial and ill-regulated world. She speaks: "Yes; I will. Thanks." She made a grimace.

hate the taste, but now, there—ah! it does give life, it does warm one. I was cold." "And your shoes? Will you not come nearer the fire? Warm your damp feet?"

She leaned down, and, with a deft gesture, resolutely pulled off her low, high-heeled shoes. They creaked on her open-worked silk stockings. They were saturated. She moved her toes about, and, tin to the flame.

It reflects credit upon the socialistic body in reneral that the schoolmaster went on broiling his fish and conversing upon subjects of com part, gave way to a reactionary impulse, which found its expression in a certain modified boldness and in a light humor. He set her shoes up on end on the hearth and watched the steam

ascend from them. She spoke: "Give me a biscuit and do go on cooking your fish no prospect of a dinner to night, and I have missed my afternoon tea. I may as well have my supper with you. My family are doubtless at this moment dragging the Sound for my dead body and beating the woods for my remains. Will you give me some of your fish, Mr. Oakes?" She pouted out her soft lips as she made this last request in her own enchant

As he came and went Lola watched him-his now full of that arder which gives the illusion of strength He wore a gray flannel shirt, and had a blue silk handkerchief knetted carelessly under its collar. Het wore knickerbockers, with coarsegray stockings. Het had thrown off his sailor's cap. His thick, curiy golds brine. His hands, sunburned and knotty, the philos sophic hand, had certain fingers tapering to are tistic shapelines. The veins of his brown throat throbbed with the exertion as he stepped hither and

It is better to have certain than uncertains fingers, particularly if you are broiling fish, and the question of taper and of philosophical aspect quite aside. The enviable lady became dreamy. "You seem to know how to cook." the aroma of your cuisine." The conversation

"I used to prepare all my mother's meals," he said. when I was young. She smiled. "Do you speak of your youth in the

"Life is not measured by years always, but some times by hardships," he said, shortly.
"Was yours a hard youth?" she asked, softly. He; was certainly interesting. "My mother was always fil, and we were miserably

"How sad!" "Yes, I suppose it was-ead," he said with a slight sarcasm in his tone. "Your friends would think so

They call themselves people of the world, I believe but I guess, Mrs. Marston, they do not know much "I dare say not." "She was ill and she couldn't est. I used to make up little meases for her when I was only a shaves

employ a novelificable at and my lot boom the circulation.

If recould who buy'your paters both was contained by induced to real them can be contained by induced to real them can be contained by induced to real them can be contained by the prize to them cannot be contained by the prize to them cannot be contained by the prize to the mobility of the least hope, of his fattle desire to shirld the wretched woman who is the least who is contained by and contained be contained by the contained bett over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them. If the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them. If the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them. If the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them. If the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and best over them, if the mobility of the least and them to extend them them the mobility of the least and them to extend them them th

For his sake the guitty wife was not pres